IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Kindly rewrite the paragraph on page 6, line 13 to page 7, line 2, to read as follows:

--The wires 40, 42 are connected to wires 16, 17 by water proof ~~wire nuts~~ twist-on wire connectors 50 which are sufficient to keep water away from the metal conductors in the wires 16, 17, 40, 42. Suitable water proof ~~wire nuts~~ twist-on wire connectors are commercially available from King Innovation of St. Charles, Missouri under the name DRYCONN. In the alternative, conventional ~~wire nuts~~ twist-on wire connectors can be made water proof by injecting a sealant, such as the sealant 46, into the open end of the ~~wire nuts~~ twist-on wire connectors 50. Although a water proof wire nut 51 may be used to connect the ground wire 45 to the wire 47, the ~~wire nut~~ twist-on wire connector 51 is preferably not waterproof so the ground fault indicator acting on the wire assembly 15 at the transformer 14 will shut off in the event water seeps into the lamp enclosure 22 and the wire 47 inside the sealant 46 has grounded to metal components of the lamp 12.--

Kindly again rewrite the paragraph on page 8, lines 5-16, as follows:

--At the installation location, the wire assembly 15 providing the wires 16, 17, 45 is run through a suitable length of the

conduit 18, the weight 24 and its pipe 26 are installed on the conduit 18 at a suitable location, and the wire assembly 15 is passed through the nipple 44 and knotted. The ~~wire nuts~~ twist-on wire connectors 50 are attached to the metal conductors of the wires 16, 17, 45, 40, 42, 47. The rubber boot 52 is then attached to the nipple 44 and to the end cap 56 and the underwater light 10 is placed in the water. In the event the water is very shallow, a rigid PVC ell (not shown) is attached to the nipple 44 and the weight 24 is positioned near the opposite end of the ell (not shown) to keep the light 10 near the bottom of the water.--

Kindly rewrite the paragraph on page 8, line 17 to page 9, line 9, as follows:

--An important feature of this invention is the ability to easily replace the lamp 12. When the lamp 12 burns out, the homeowner or repairman fishes the light 10 out of the water simply by pulling on the conduit 18. The clamps 54 are loosened and removed and the nipple 44 is removed from the boot 52, exposing the ~~wire nuts~~ twist-on wire connectors 50. The wires electrically connecting the nipple 44 are disconnected by removing the exposed nuts 50, 51. A new lamp/nipple assembly is installed by connecting the wires of the new assembly to the existing wires 16, 17, 45 with new ~~wire nuts~~ twist-on wire connectors 50, 51. The lamp/nipple

assembly is then inserted back into the boot 52 and new clamps 54 are installed and tightened. The light 10 is ready to be placed back in the water. It will accordingly be seen that an important feature of this invention is that the lamp 12 is easy to replace and that, with the exception of the ~~wire nuts~~ twist-on wire connectors 50, 51 and burned out bulb, every component of the underwater light 10 is reused thereby minimizing overall costs of this invention.--